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SELECT POETRY.

GOD KEEP OUR WOMEN TRUE.

"What can a woman do in war!"
You ask in tones of scorn;
Her voice has swayed its crimson tide,
Since first the world was born.
If one fair Helen made a war,
What may a thousand do?
To loyal purposes and aims,
God keep our women true!

When, in the battle's deadliest shock,
Our country's vanquished foes
Reeled, faint and bleeding 'neath the weight
Of overwhelming blows,
The fiery words of Southern dames,
From lips too proud to sue,
Nerved up their faltering arms afresh—
God, keep our women true!

To the high purpose of the soul
That wieldeth Judith's blade,
That fired the heart of Joan of Arc,
Or Saragossa's maid;
That drove the dagger of Corday,
And bore Moll Pitcher through
Our earliest field baptized in blood;
God, keep our women true!

Their heroism still survives,
Though no unsanguined hand
Flings out the banner, waves the torch,
Or bears the deadly brand;
It dwells in gentle breasts and shines
Through eyes of tenderest blue,
That look those sad but firm farewells—
God, keep the women true!

Its earnest trust has beautified
The darkest of our days;
It speaks its scorn of coward hearts,
It sounds the hero's praise;
It twines around our tattered flag,
The God-like faith that grew
Beside the Savior's cross and tomb—
God, keep our women true!

The spirit of their deathless deeds
Is breathing round us now,
It builds the soldier's monument,
It loves the wounded brow;
It casts its jewels in the plate,
And sends its love anew
From hearts already desolate;
God, keep our women true!

Oh, weary, aching hearts behind!
Oh, lone and suffering ones!
Who breathe the prayer and waft the sigh
For husbands, lovers, sons;
Though lip may quiver, hands be clasped;
And tears the lid bedew,
Choke down the coward summons home;
God, keep the women true!

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CURIOUS ADVENTURE.

BY AUGUSTUS COMSTOCK.

Lieutenant Greenville, a young man belonging to an Illinois regiment left his camp one morning to enjoy a ramble among the hills and valleys of the "Blue Ridge."

He had intended to go back before sun-down, but unfortunately, he lost his way, and when the twilight shadows began to close around him, he was still unable to form any idea of his true position; and, believing that a search in the darkness would only add to his confusion, he decided to go no further. Accordingly, after refreshing himself with a few drops of the contents of his canteen, he stretched himself upon the ground, drew forth his meerschaum, lighted it, and gave himself up to reflections of a pleasing nature. But he had not indulged his reverie longer than a few minutes, when it was suddenly interrupted by the sound of a horse's hoofs approaching along the path near which he was seated.

"Only one," he muttered, springing to his feet. "If he's an enemy he shall find me prepared."

And as he spoke he cocked his revolver. The noise drew nearer every moment, and he was soon enabled to make out the outlines of horse and rider.

"Who comes there?" he shouted.

The cavalryman halted, but did not answer, and the Lieutenant repeated his question.

Still there came no reply. In fact the horseman seemed to hesitate whether to advance or retreat, but at length he decided upon the latter course, and galloped rapidly away.—The peculiar accent of Greenville's voice had evidently convinced him that he was not a friend.

"I must be watchful," muttered the young man as he rescated himself upon a grassy slope. "If that fellow was an enemy, it is probable that he'll pay me a visit during the night with some of his companions."

He carefully examined his revolver, then relighted his pipe, and continued his reverie.

The sweet faces of the home fireside—one of which, a gentle face, with large brown eyes, and bright tresses of the same hue, was dearer to him than the rest—flitted again and again through the chambers of his mind, as he reclined upon his side, looking up at the stars and the moon, which were now in the sky.

At length, in spite of his efforts to the contrary, a drowsy feeling stole over him, his pipe fell from his mouth, and in a short time he dropped into a deep slumber.

How long he slept he know not, but when he awoke it was still night, and his garments were thoroughly saturated with dew. There was a strange feeling of numbness in his arms, and he was unable to stretch them out.—This circumstance surprised him, but he soon discovered the cause. Both wrists were tightly fastened together by pieces of strong cord.

What did it mean?

He raised himself upon his elbow, and beheld a black horse a few paces in front of him, quietly clipping the gras near the path. To this horse he perceived he was attached by a rope, one end of which was fastened about the animal's neck, and the other around his (Greenville's) breast, directly beneath his armpits.

"Aye, aye!" cried a musical voice upon his left, "I stole a march upon you when you were asleep, and I have you there all right, sound and safe as a top. I made you fast to my horse so as to make sure of you while I took a nap, and I preceive that we've both waked up at the same time. It's time we were on the move, so you'd better get up and follow me, as you can do no better."

Upon hearing these words the Lieutenant sprang to his feet; but he had barely time to get a glimpse of the rebel cavalryman, who was now advancing toward him, when, evidently alarmed by the sudden jerk upon the rope, the horse uttered a wild neigh, reared upon his hind legs, and then dashed off with the speed of a whirlwind, dragging the unfortunate officer after him.

The situation of the young man was truly a fearful one; for, unable to obtain his knife to sever the cord that bound him, he was entirely at the mercy of the maddened beast.

Far behind him he could hear the voice of the rebel as the latter vainly strove with his shouts to stop the headlong career of his steed, and the bruised and bleeding Lieutenant was fast losing all consciousness, when the report of a carbine rang upon his ear, and the animal fell sideways to the earth, struggling in the agonies of death.

In a few minutes his struggles ceased, he became perfectly still, and as the Lieutenant, who had now partly raised himself from the ground, caught the glassy lustre of his upturned eyes, he knew that the poor beast was dead.

The rebel soon arrived upon the spot, and severing the cords which were fastened about his wrists as well as the rope which bound him to the horse, he assisted him to his feet.

"How fares it comrade?" he inquired, after he had forced the neck of a flask of brandy between the young man's lips. "How do you feel?"

"I am better, thank you," replied Greenville, "not injured very badly I think. A little weak, it is true, but I'll soon get over that,"

"I am glad to hear it," responded the other in his musical, flute like tones. "I might have fired sooner, but I hesitated, fearing that my bullet might strike you instead of my horse."

"Here is your revolver," he added, placing the weapon in the young officer's hand; "and there," he continued, pointing to a path upon the right, "is the direction to your camp. You look surprised," he pursued, as the Lieutenant surveyed his fine features with much interest, "but I would have you know that although 'Kentucky Bill' had intended to make you his prisoner, he would scorn to do so now, to take advantage of a man in your situation. Adieu!"

And before the Lieutenant could utter a word, the speaker had disappeared from his sight around the angle formed by a steep rock.

We have merely to add that Greenville succeeded in reaching his camp in a very short time, and that he learned a few days afterward, from a rebel prisoner, that the chivalrous "Kentucky Bill," whom he had encountered in the night alluded to, was none other than the celebrated female spy, Belle Boyd, disguised in the uniform worn by the—rebel cavalry!

☞ Long John Wentworth, in a speech at Valparaiso, Illinois, said:—"The friends of slavery contend it is a divine institution, and a delegate to the Chicago Convention told me he believed it originated with God, who would protect it. Well, this suggested a new idea, and I said to him then let us leave it to God. Fellow-citizens, I go for that. Let us leave this institution to God. The fugitive slave law is repealed, and now if a nigger runs away, I am for letting him run till God brings him back."

☞ Power will intoxicate the best hearts, as wine the strongest heads. No man is wise enough or good enough to be trusted with unlimited power; for whatever qualifications he may have evinced to entitle him to the possession of such a dangerous privilege, yet, when possessed, others can no longer answer for him, because he can no longer answer for himself.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1864. NO. 20.

Adventure with a Boa Constrictor.

Captain Speke, the celebrated traveler, gives the following graphic account of an adventure with a boa constrictor:

At the earliest possible moment after our camp had been pitched, a hunt was set afoot, and Captain Grant, myself, and some attendants were soon making our way to "the path." There were no animals there when we arrived, except a few hippopotami, and we were, therefore, obliged to wait the coming of some more palatable game. Our patience, however, was severely taxed; and after a long delay, we were about to "bag" a hippopotamus, when one of our attendants, perched in a tree about half a mile distant, began waving his blanket. This was a signal that game was approaching. We immediately drew into cover, and awaited the coming of the latter.

We were not delayed long, for presently a long column of animals, from the elephant to the hoo-doo, appeared in view, trotting at a good pace to the river. Their flanks were soon presented to us, and each, selecting his object, fired. McColl shot a fine young buffalo cow, whilst Captain Grant was equally successful with a hoo-doo, and several spears, cast by our attendants, stopped the career of two different animals of the herd.

At this juncture, however, occurred an unexpected adventure that finished our sport, at least for that day. I had sprang forward, immediately after firing, in order to obtain a fair shot at a huge elephant that I wanted to bring down on account of his immense tusks. I got the desired aim and pulled the trigger of my second barrel. At the moment of my doing so a wild cry of alarm, uttered by one of the blacks, called my attention. Glancing around, my eye chanced to range up into the foliage of the tree beneath which Captain Grant and myself had lain for several hours previous. My feelings may possibly be imagined, as I beheld an enormous boa constictor, whose hideous head and neck, projecting some distance into view, showing that he was about to make a fatal spring.—His direction was certainly toward me; and as he flashed from his position like a thunderbolt, I gave myself up, for ere aid could reach me, fold after fold of the monster would have crushed my strong frame into a quivering pulp. I fell semingly, caught in a whirlwind of dust, and a strange indescribable scuffle onsued. In the midst of this terrible strife, I suddenly became conscious of the presence of a second victim; and even after the time that has elapsed since then, I still recollect with what vividness the thought shot across my mind, that this second victim was Captain Grant, my noble companion. At last being thus whirled about for several seconds, each second seeming interminable, there ensued a lull, a stillness as of death, and I opened my eyes, expecting to look upon those unexplored landscapes which are seen only in the country beyond the tomb. Instead of that, I saw Captain Grant leveling his rifle towards me, while, standing beside and behind him, where the blacks, in every conceivable attitude of the most intense suspense.

In a moment I comprehend all.—The huge serpent had struck a young buffalo cow, between which and him I had unluckily placed myself at the moment of firing upon the elephant. A most singular good fortune had attended me, however, for, instead of being crushed into a mangled mass with the unfortunate cow, my left forearm had only been caught in between the buffalo's body and a single fold of the boa constrictor, The limb laid just in front of the shoulder, at the root of the neck, and thus had a soft bed of flesh, into which it was jammed, as it were, by the immense pressure of the serpent's body, that was like iron in hardness. As I saw Grant about to shoot, a terror took possession of me, for, if he refrained, I might possibly escape, after the boa released his folds from the dead cow. But, should he fire and strike the reptile, it would in its convulsions crush or drag me to pieces. Even as the idea came to me, I beheld Grant pause. He appeared to comprehend all. He could see how I was situated; that I was still living, and that my delivery depended on the will of the constrictor. We could see every line on each other's face, so close were we, and I would have shouted, or spoken, or whispered at him, had I dared. But the boa's head was reared within a few feet of mine, and the wink of an eyelid would perhaps settle my doom, so I stared, stared like a dead man, at Grant and the blacks.

Presently the serpent began very gradually to relax his folds, and after retightening them several times as the crushed buffalo quivered, he unwound one fold entirely. Then he paused. The next iron-link band was the one which held me prisoner, and as I felt it little, by little, little by little unclasping, my heart stood still with hope and fear, Perhaps upon being freed, the benumbed arm, uncontrolled by my will might fall from the cushion-like bed in which it lay. And such a mishap might bring the spare fold around my neck or chest, and then farewell to the sources of the Nile. Oh! how hardly, how desperately I struggled to command myself! I glanced at Grant, and saw him handling his rifle anxously. I glanced at the negroes, and saw them still gazing, as though petrified with astonishment. I glanced at the serpent's loathsome head, and saw its deadly eyes, watching for the least sign of life in its prey. Now, then, the reptile loosened its fold on my arm a hair's breadth, and now, a little more, until half an inch of space seperated my arm and its mottled skin. I could have whipped out my hand, but dared not take the risk. Atoms of time dragged themselves into ages, and a minute seemed eternity itself? The second fold was removed entirely, and the next one was easing. Should I dash away now, or wait a more favorable moment? I decided upon the former, and, with lightning speed, I bounded away toward Grant, the crack of whose piece I heard at the same instant.—For the first time in my life, I was thoroughly overcome, and sinking down I remained in a semi-unconsciousness state of several minutes.

When I fully recovered, Grant and the overjoyed negroes held me up, and pointed out the boa, who was still writhing in his death agonies. I shuddered as I looked upon the effects of his tremendous, dying strength. For yards around where he lay, grass and bushes and saplings, and in fact, everything except the more fully grown trees, were cut clean off, as though they had been trimmed by an immense scythe. This monster, when measured was fifty-one feet two inches and a half in extreme length, while round the thickest portion of his body, the girth was nearly three feet, thus proving, I believe, to be the largest serpent that was ever authentically heard of.

THE ORIGIN OF DEATH.—A Hottentot fable gives the following as the origin of death: The Moon, it is said, sent once an Insect to Men, saying. "Go thou to Men, and tell them, as I die, and dying live, so ye shall also die, and dying live." The Insect started with the message, but whilst on his way was overtaken by the Hare, who asked, "On what errand art thou bound?" The Insect answered: "I am sent by the Moon to Men, to tell them that as she dies, and dying lives, they also die, and dying live." The Hare said, "As thou art an awkwark runner, let me go to take the message." With these words he ran off; and when he reached Men, he said, "I am sent by the Moon to tell you, as I die, and dying perish, in the same manner ye shall also die and come wholly to an end." Then the Hare returned to the Moon, and told her what he had said to Men. The Moon reproached him angrily, saying, "Darest thou tell the people a thing which I have not said?" With those words she took up a piece of wood and struck him on the nose. Since that day the Hare's nose is slit. In accordance with which story, the old men of Namaquas will not touch Hare's flesh to this day.

THE New York correspondent of the Boston *Post* is responsible for the following:

A very important physiological question has been sat at rest, although the circumstances have been kept unusually quiet, and those horrible tell-tales, the newspapers, have, through their ignorance, been as silent as the most fastidious reader could desire.—After this dignified and solemn preamial, which I have discreetly introduced by way of breaking the news gently, I suppose I am at liberty to say bluntly that Mrs. Tom Thumb has got a baby—a real, genuine flesh-and-blood chip of the old blocks, and three months old at that! Those who have seen the "blessed brat" describe it as neither a world's wonder nor a world's fright, but a little, cunning, crying doll of a thing, and in the promise it gives of being a full-sized child, and, if it lives, of becoming as big again as either of its immediate ancestors.

Not being the seventh son of a seventh son, I won't pretend to enter into the scientific questions involved in *lusus naturae* farther than to congratulate the happy parents and Gandpa Barnum upon this addition to the happy family at Bridgeport; even if it does not contribute an added curiosity to the great showman's stock in trade.

Extraordinary Instances of Memory.

Seneca says of himself, "that by the mere efforts of his natural memory he was able to repeat two thousand words upon once hearing them, each in its order, though they had no dependence or connection upon each other; after which he mentioned a friend of his, Pontius Latro, who retained in his memory all the orations he had ever spoken, and never found his memory fail him, even in a single word. He also mentions Cyneas, ambassador to the Romans from King Pyrrhus, who in one day so well learned the names of his inspectors, that the next day he saluted the whole senate, and all the populace assembled, each by his name. Pliny says that Cyrus knew every soldier in his army by name; and L. Scipio all the people of Rome. Herr von Nicublin, the celebrated German scholar, was once a clerk in the bank of Copenhagen, in which capacity he gave proof of the miraculous power of memory by restoring, from recollection alone, the whole contents of a leaf in the bank ledger which had been lost by fraud or accident." To these we can add instances as extraordinary as any of those cited above. Some years since, the late Daniel Webster, during a great monetary crisis, was invited by the merchants of New York to address them from the steps of the Exchange, Wall street. The afternoon on which he spoke was what is called "drizzly"—wet enough to be uncomfortable without the shelter of an umbrella.—It happened that we took up a position beside him. H. Atree, then reporter of the *Herald*, stood on the north side of the street, and at least sixty feet from where Mr. Webster was, with a large crowd intervening. The oration of Mr. Webster occupied full two hours, and was replete with quotations and figures. Atree listened attentively to what was said, but was so circumstanced that it was impossible for him to take a single note of the argument. At the close of the address, he immediately returned to the office of the *Herald* and wrote it out, depending entirely on his memory for the entire speech. So exact was he in every particular, that when the speech was published, Mr. Webster felt himself constrained to write a note to the proprietor of the *Herald*, thanking him for the exactness with which his remarks were reported. We could name other remarkable instances of retentiveness on the part of this Atree, but we think the above instance will suffice. Mrs. Hemans, the poetess, was also endowed with a remarkable memory. It is stated in one of the biographies attached to her works, that on one occasion, to please her brother, she read a poem which had just been published, and which she had not seen until he placed it in her hands, entitled "Europe," in which were upward of two thousand lines. The reading occupied some three hours. Without preparation, and at his request, she immediately repeated to him, in the presence of the author, who was unknown to her until a subsequent introduction made her aware of the fact, the entire poem without committing a single verbal error. Sir Jonah Barrington, in his amusing "Sketches of 1798," mentions an extraordinary instance of memory.—Briefly, it is as follows: The great question of the union of the English and Irish Parliaments (which was finally consummated on the first of May, 1800,) was under debate. A member from one of the southern counties of Ireland had prepared a written speech, cogent in argument, on the negative side of the question, and which he was to have delivered on that night. Very carelessly, however, he placed it on the table in the sleeping room of the hotel at which he stopped, and went out to fulfil an engagement. During his absence, another member from a northern county, who was strongly in favor of the union, happened to pass the room in which was the speech. He entered it, and supposing that the southern gentleman would presently return, sat down, with the intention of having a chat with him on his return. He waited half or three quarters of an hour, but the opponent of the union not appearing, he carelessly picked up the exposed manuscript, glanced over the introductory pages, and presently became deeply absorbed in its arguments. When he had concluded the last sentence on the last page, he placed the written speech precisely as he had found it on the table, and left the room, carefully closing the door behind him. At night when the assembled wisdom of Ireland had convened, the member from the North early sought to catch the eye of the Speaker, and opening his remarks with words to the effect that he had no doubt the strongest arguments the opposition side of the House could present in opposition to the desire of the Ministry, would be nearly of the following character, and the speaker then deliberately repeated *verbatim* the words of the speech which he had read during the afternoon—a speech of some hours' duration. When he had concluded what he had *good reason to believe* would be the remarks of the leader of the opposition, he added a few words of his own by way of combating them, and sat down in triumph. It may readily be imagined "the fix" the member who was summoned to speak in opposition to the union was in!—Sir Jonah hints that that theft had much to do with the sealing of the fate of Ireland—making her a mere province of England for all future time.

Get a Home and Keep It.

A leading object with every young man should be to secure himself a permanent home; and for its greater stability, it should consist partly in land, and, up to a certain limit, the more of it the better, if paid for. The house should be as comfortable and attractive as one has the means of making it. It should be one that the heart can grow to, and will cling around more and more firmly with every passing year. Its owner should desire and purpose to keep possession of it as long as he lives, and his children should grow up; feeling that there is one place fixed and stable for them through all changes.

Americans are altogether too roving in their habits. We build houses cheaply and pull them down without regret; or we sell out and move away a half dozen times in a life-time, in the vain hope of bettering our condition. How much better to choose a homestead early in life, and then lay plans with reference to abiding there. Even though our gains be less than are promised elsewhere, a certainty should seldom be given up for an uncertainty. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

Only those who have experienced it know how firmly a family become attached to their long loved homestead. No children love homes as well as those who have known only one. As the young become of marriageable age, they should go out, one by one, from the old homestead, feeling it to be the model after which their own should be established, and knowing that this will remain unchanged as long as the parents live—a place to which they can return, and where they will ever be welcome. A pleasing writer confirms our doctrine thus:—There is a great gain in being settled. It is two fold Each year accumulates about the farmer the material by which labor is lessoned.

"The rough channels of labor become worn and smooth. A change involves a great loss, and rarely is there a corresponding gain. Time is lost, labor expended, money paid; the wear and tear of removal is no small item; and above all, the breaking up of old associations is often disastrous in the extreme. Parents and children become unsettled in their habits, if not in their morals. Let the man who has a home ahead keep it; let him that has none get one, and labor to render it a treasured remembrance to the absent, and a constant joy to those who abide in it." To all which every intelligent, thoughtful person must give a hearty approval.—*American Agriculturalist.*

BROUGHT DOWN A DELUGE. Speaking of overdoing matters, reminds us that there was a Methodist preacher once traveling in the summer. There had been a protracted drought; the earth was parched and dry, and vegitation withered. At night our friend stopped in front of a house which belonged to a widow lady, and asked permission to stay all night. The old lady told him bread was scarce, and that corn was still more scarce, and that she did not know wether she could spare enough to feed him and horse. The traveller answered that he was a minister, and if she would allow him to stay all night he would pray for rain Upon this she consented. So that night and next morning the minister put up long and fervent prayers for rain, and again went on his way rejoicing. The night after he left there came a tremendous storm. The old lady, getting up in the morning, found her garden flooded, her fences swept away, her plantation washed to gullies, while ruin and devastation stared her in the face. Turning to one she was standing by, she said: 'Plague take these Methodist preachers; they always overdo the thing! I was afraid of this night before last, when the fellow kept praying so loud!"

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
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BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE

A Strange Sect.

The author of "Ruined Cities in Africa" tells that at Makloba there is a permanent ecclesiastical menagerie, containing lions, bears, jackals, camels, hyenas, &c. Here those who are in search for the connecting link between man and the brute creation can find specimens to their heart's content. Those philosophers need no longer confine themselves to the monkey species for the solution of their theory; for at the menagerie of Makloba they can without any hesitation readily recognize animals after their own kind in the dog and in the cat, in the bear and in the boar also. For this extraordinary contribution to science we are indebted to the illustrous Aisa, the founder of the famous African Moslem sect which goes by his name. Every member admitted into society assumes the character of some animal, and that animal he imitates and acts, at the regular meetings of this religious body. The frenzy, ferocity and madness exhibited on these occasions are terrific; but what is surprising is that every animal at the assembly feeds, and that exclusively, upon the kind of food for which it is most remarkable. The leopard and the lion devour raw meat; the camel eats the leaves of the cactus, regardless of its projecting thorn; and the ostrich swallows pieces of iron and coins; I have never been present at these horrid banquets; but I only repeat what is universally believed among all Moslems, and what a certain Baron de Kraft, whom I saw in Africa, and who was a member of the fraternity, assured me was perfectly true. All the snake charmers belong to this sect, and in all their extraordinary exhibitions, before they even attempt to touch a serpent, they invariably invoke the aid and protection of their founder, "Lord Aisa."

CLANNISH PRIDE.—A dispute arose between Campbell and McLean upon the subject of genealogy. McLean would not allow that the Campbells had any right to rank with the McLean's in antiquity, who, he insisted, were in existence as a clan from the beginning of the world. Campbell had a little more biblical lore than his antagonist, and asked him if the clan of McLean was before the flood?

"Flood!" what flood?" said McLean.

"The flood, you know, that drowned all the world but Noah and his family and his flocks, said Campbell.

"Pooh! you and your floods!" said McLean, "my clan was afore the flood."

"I have not read in my Bible," said Campbell, "of the name of McLean going into Noah's ark."

"Noah's ark!" retorted the other, in contempt, "who ever heard of a McLean that had not a boat of his own."

☞ A young man and a lady once upon a time stopped at a country tavern. Their awkward appearance excited the attention of one of the family, who commenced a conversation by inquiring how far they had traveled that day? "Traveled!" exclaimed the stranger somewhat indignantly—"we didn't travel! we *rid!*"

☞ At a christening, while the minister was making the certificate, he forgot the date, and happened to say:

"Let me see, this is the thirtieth."

"The thirtieth!" exclaimed the indignant mother. "Indeed, it is only the eleventh!"

☞ He who, by his conduct, makes good friends on the one hand, and bitter haters on the other, gives evidence that there is something of the bold, independent, upright man in his composition; while the chicken-hearted, imbecile character is capable of making neither friends or foes.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.—We extract the following from the letter of an officer to a friend in Philadelphia:

"If the national loans are not safe it will be because of a favorable issue of this war for the rebels, and in that case I would not give a dime for any security in the country. No! trust in God and the nation; it has fed and protected us these many years; let us now lend for its support what we have. It is not much but if every one were too cautious to invest in national loans the great, just, divine cause, for which the majority have been struggling; for which we, too, have given that which was so very precious to us, would long since have been lost, forever. We have given up to God and the nation of what was dearest to us; do not let us hesitate about the fate a few hundreds or thousands of dollars. Invest it all in the loan, and so help on the right cause.—Were I possessed of ten thousand millions, I would not withold one dollar of it; for I firmly believe that I should be lending it to the God of justice, inasmuch as it would be lent for the sake of humanity, and for the rights of man."

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 9, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Where the True Men Stand.

It was a sight which the more ignorant as well as the indifferent men of the opposition clique should have witnessed on Tuesday morning last, when a company of *forty-two Douglas Democrats*—who in 1860 voted for and advocated the cause of that lamented patriot and statesman—formed in line at the *Globe* office and marched boldly to the polls, and placed in the ballot-box their legal votes for ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON, the first of whom was once a Republican, and the latter a Democrat. The men who thus fearlessly manifested their devotion to the Union were and *are* the true Democrats; *they* discovered the errors of the bogus Democracy, which falsely and basely claims to support the principles of the Democratic party of former days—*they* have thrown the questions and prejudices of mere *party* overboard, and as patriots they know and recognize nothing but their *country*, which they support with unswerving fealty. Would that the blind followers of a few unprincipled politicians, who created a party false to good government, would see the error of their ways, and follow the example of these Democrats of the old school.

We have discovered that the whole number of Union Democrats in the borough district who voted the Union ticket is *sixty*, but owing to the demands of business and other cases of necessity they could not form in the procession on election morning.

The Election.

We cannot give particulars this week but the loyal men of the country may shout as men never shouted, over a victory not equalled since our Government has been in existence.—The victory at home will give new life to our brave armies, and it will be a crushing blow on the heads of Rebels and their Northern sympathizers.

Pennsylvania has gone for Lincoln and Johnson by a majority of from 20,000 to 30,000.

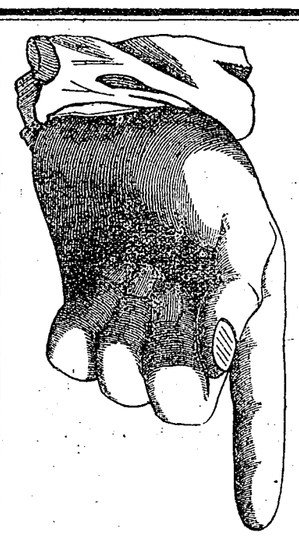
New York has gone for Lincoln and Johnson by a majority from 10,000 to 15,000. Gen. Seymour is defeated for re-election.

Illinois has gone for Lincoln and Johnson by from 20,000 to 30,000 majority.

All theother States that have gone for Lincoln and Johnson give handsome majorities.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—The majority in this county for Lincoln and Johnson will reach about 750 on the home vote. It should have been fifteen hundred—but many honest Democrats, at the eleventh hour, were deceived in to the support of the bogus Democratic ticket. Such as were deceived will now have time to reflect, and if the sympathizers with rebellion, heading the party in this county, don't get a few curses, then we are mistaken. Already a number of honest Democrats who voted for the McPendleton ticket, deny having done so. We are informed that the McPendleton party polled one hundred more votes in Carbon township than they polled in October. The men were strangers—no doubt deserters and bounty jumpers,

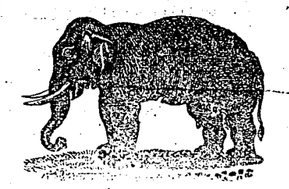
ELECTION DAY IN THE BOROUGH.—Though the weather was somewhat inclement there was a good attendance at the polls. A considerable degree of earnestness and enthusiasm was evinced by both parties; each side vieing with the other to secure votes and voters, and where any voter was discovered to be unable to walk, carriages were in readiness to bring him to the polls. We believe that such zeal never was displayed at any former election, and yet the day passed without any disturbances being created by the pugilistic. The momentous importance of the question to be decided appeared to drown every rude and boisterous feeling, and each man voted according to his own opinion, and patiently awaited the results. When it was known that old Huntingdon, always true, had given 92 majority for Lincoln, a gain of 35 over the October election, a shout was heard that made the welkin ring. Jovial scenes and incidents in the evening crowned the efforts and success of the day, and every loyal man retired to his couch feeling assured that the victory was won.



Our Old Democratic Rooster Crows!



THE ELEPHANT HAS COME!



TREASON CRUSHED!!

GLORIOUS VICTORY!!

No Compromise with Rebels!

The People have Spoken!

THE BOGUS DEMOCRACY BURIED!

LINCOLN and JOHNSON ELECTED!

Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, New York, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, California, Oregon, and Maryland,

ALL FOR THE UNION!

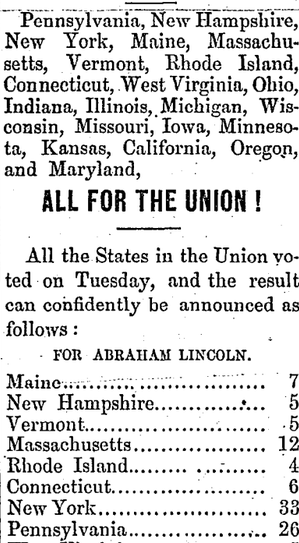
All the States in the Union voted on Tuesday, and the result can confidently be announced as follows:

FOR ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Maine	7
New Hampshire	5
Vermont	5
Massachusetts	12
Rhode Island	4
Connecticut	6
New York	33
Pennsylvania	26
West Virginia	5
Ohio	21
Indiana	13
Illinois	15
Michigan	8
Wisconsin	8
Missouri	11
Iowa	8
Minnesota	4
Kansas	3
California	5
Oregon	3
Maryland	7
	219

FOR GEO. B. M'CLELLAN.

Kentucky	11
New Jersey	7
Delaware	3
	21



The Money Order System.

The postal money order system is to go into effect upon Monday next. This plan is for the transmission of small sums, not less than one dollar and not more than thirty dollars. For the service to the parties interested the following fees or commissions are to be paid in advance by the party who deposits the money. For orders for sums of ten dollars and under ten cents; over ten dollars and not exceeding twenty dollars, twenty cents; over twenty dollars and not exceeding thirty dollars, thirty cents. A blank for the amount required is to be filled up by the applicant, who must, in all cases, give his own Christian name in full; and when the Christian name of the payee is known, it should be so stated; otherwise initials may be used. The Christian name of married women must be given, and not those of their husbands. For example, Mrs. *"Mary Brown"* must not be described as Mrs. *"William Brown."* Where the order is to be sent by, or to a firm, the usual firm name is all that need be given.—The order is then given to the party applying for it according to number, stating the amount, but not stating to whom it is payable or who deposited the money. A request is at the bottom of the order that the Postmaster shall pay the money to the person indicated in the "letter of advice."—The letter of advice is sent by the Postmaster with whom the money is deposited to the Postmaster who is to pay the order, and it contains the names of the depositor and of the person to whom the money is to be paid. The latter is to receive the order from the former, and most usually it will be sent in inclosure by mail. A party who has possession of an order will be required, before payment is made to him, to state the Christian surname of the party who sends it and his address, and also his own.—This regulation is designed to prevent an unauthorized person from obtaining the amount of an order, should it by accident, fraud or theft, fall into improper hands. The Post Office Department will use fair means to prevent dishonesty, but if an order is once paid to the party presenting it, through misrepresentation, the Government will not be liable to any further claim. The public are therefore cautioned as follows:

"1st. To take all means to prevent the loss of a money order.

2d. Never to send the order in the same letter with the information required on payment thereof.

3d. To be careful, on taking out a money order to state correctly the Christian name, as well as the surname of the person in whose favor it is to be drawn.

4th. To see that the name and address of the person taking out the money order are correctly made known to the person in whose favor it is to be drawn.

Neglect of these instructions will risk the loss of the money, besides leading to delay and trouble in obtaining payment.

Under no circumstances can payment of an order be demanded on the day of its issue."

If the money is not called for within ninety days after the date of the order, there will be difficulty in obtaining it. The regular form of the order must not be clipped or mutilated. When the payee of an order desires the same to be paid to any other person, he must fill up and sign a form of indorsement, and furnish such second party with the information required to obtain payment of his order, who, upon receiving payment, must sign his name upon the face of the order. More than one indorsement is prohibited by law, and will render the order invalid and not payable.

This system, entirely new to our country, is founded upon the English plan. In Great Britain it has been very useful, and is exceedingly popular. Properly managed, it will be in the United States an accommodation which will soon be discovered to be indispensable in the management of business between different sections of the country.—*Phila. Inquirer*, 17th ult.

MORE UNION POTATOES.—We have received from Mr. Stewart Corbett, a resident of Williamsburg, Blair county, 10 mammoth Lincoln potatoes.

Also, from Mr. J. Peter Snyder, of Juniata township, this county, 7 Prince Alberts, 3 more of which would fill a bushel measure. We present our thanks to the liberal donors, and trust that they feel as much pride in the glorious results of the Presidential election as they do in the truly enviable proportions of mealy articles they brought to light.

SHERMAN'S POSITION.—Reliab information from Gen. Sherman's department continue to indicate that his position is perfectly satisfactory to himself and all who understand it; that Sherman is equally satisfied with Hood's position and the developments now progressing will astonish and delight the country.

GRANT'S ARMY.—The latest intelligence from the army of the Potomac represents all quiet. There was quite a lively time between the pickets on the left of the line on Friday night, resulting in the loss of a few men on each side. Our forces still retain their position.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The Penna. Central and Broad Top Railroads have undergone a change of running time. The changes are shown in our Advertising column.

National Thanksgiving.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thurs., Oct. 20, 1864.

The following proclamation was promulgated to-day.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our National life another year, defending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafed to us in His mercy many and signal victories over the enemy who is of our own household. It has also pleased our Heavenly Father to favor as well our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps and our sailors on the seas with unusual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration, while He has opened to us new sources of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our working men in every department of industry with abundant reward.—Moreover He has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage, and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence as a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the last Thursday in November next as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow-citizens, wherever they may then be, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, the benificent Creator and Ruler of the universe; and I do further recommend to my fellow-citizens aforesaid, that on that occasion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of events for a return of the inestimable blessing of peace, union and harmony throughout the land which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony whereforo I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. By the President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y. of State.

PENNSYLVANIA SS.

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

Governor of Said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It is the honored custom of Pennsylvania to set apart, on the recommendation of the Executive, a day for returning thanks to the Giver of all Good, the Shepherd and Bishop of our souls: Now, therefore,

I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor as aforesaid, do recommend that the people throughout the Commonwealth observe THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth day of November instant, as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God,

For the gathered fruits of the earth;

For the continuance of health;

For the prosperity of industry;

For the preservation of good order and tranquility throughout our borders;

For the victories which he has vouchsafed to us over armed traitors,

And for the manifold blessings which He has heaped upon us, unworthy.

And that they do, moreover, humbly beseech Him to renew and increase his merciful favor toward us during the year to come, so that rebellion being overthrown, peace may be restored to our distracted country, and, in every State, with grateful and loving accord, the increase of Praise and Thanksgiving may be offered by all the people unto His Holy Name.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this second day of [L. S.] November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth.

By the Gov. A. G. CURTIN.

ELI SLIFER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AN OSSIFIED MAN.—There is a man residing in Portage county, Ohio, who, since his fifteenth year, has been almost entirely ossified. At that age he injured his knee by a fall from his horse. The injury caused ossification, which immediately set in, and in the course of fifteen years had completed its terrible work. He can only move two of his fingers and two of his toes. He has not opened his jaws for more than thirty years, yet still manages to talk with ease His food is placed within his lips, and without mastication is conveyed to his stomach. He lies in the same position during an entire day, only changing his position once in twenty-four hours. His skin fortunately retains its normal condition. He has been blind for thirty years, and is compelled to draw upon his memory for mental exercise. This faculty has become exceedingly tenacious. He remembers the most minute and trifling incident or circumstance; has the entire past, every fact and event in his experience, before him, piled up like strata, and summons at will, or as occasion requires, occurrences which have faded from the minds of his friends. His recollection of localities is wonderful. Places that he had visited years ago, before struck with blindness, he can now identify as he rides along, so vivid a recollection has he of the relative position of things as bridges, rivers, &c. He is very expert at mathematical calculations, and can, with great readiness, give, for example, the number of square inches, in an area the number of whose square feet or rods is given him.

ANOTHER NEW STATE.—The President has issued his proclamation declaring Nevada a State, according to the act of the last Congress. This makes three more votes for the Administration. She comes in as *a free State*, and takes sides with her *free* sister, Maryland.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Whole of North Carolina and Georgia Alive with Organized Bands of Rebel Deserters and Runaway Slaves.

THE WESTERN PART OF NORTH CAROLINA IN THEIR POWER.

The State Government Threatened.

The Rebels Fearful that Lee will Have to Capitulate.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

Business letters received from Beaufort, N. C., dated October 28th, state that the recent warm spell of weather had developed eight new cases of yellow fever on that day. The severe frost which must soon come, would, it was believed, eradicate the disease.

Dr. J. W. Ross, who stands high as a clergyman in North Carolina, arrived to-day, direct from Raleigh, with important intelligence. He says that the entire State of North Carolina, as well as Georgia, is alive with rebel deserters, who in most cases are armed and organized, and abundantly able to protect themselves. In the western part of the State they reign supreme, making repeated raids on wealthy planters and rebel depots for supplies, and giving protection to runaway slaves, who are also armed and accompany these bands of deserters in raiding expeditions. Dr. Ross says the rebel authorities have given up all hopes of forcing these men back into the rebel ranks, having been repulsed in all efforts to this end.—Every expedition fitted out for this purpose has proved a failure, for those who were not killed in battle deserted to the insurgents, whose numbers were continually increasing.

Jeff. Davis said, when in Raleigh, that the deserters from the Confederate army outnumbered the Confederate soldiers in the field.

An extensive conspiracy, recently brought to light at Raleigh, implicates many prominent officers of the Conservative party, who now "openly threaten to head these deserters and their friends, and take possession of the State, the government of North Carolina, and all the railroads, in the event of Governor Vance failing to instigate at once a separate State action for peace with President Lincoln.

The Doctor also says that it is now apparent to the rebel authorities that Grant has been affording facilities to Lee to receive reinforcements, when Grant, by a sudden spring of his troops, will close up the last gap, and oblige Lee to capitulate. This, Gov. Vance says, is Grant's plan, and it has given Jeff. Davis much concern. The latter is said to be in favor of evacuating Virginia altogether, and to have repeatedly implored Lee to do so, and not incur a risk of the capitulation of his army. This was told Ross just before leaving Raleigh by an aid on Governor Vance's Staff.

Brutal Murder by Sue Munday's Cut-throats.

RETALIATION BY OUR FORCES.

GUERRILLA OUTRAGES.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 4.

On Tuesday night Sue Munday's gang of cut throats surrounded the house of Mr. Harper, two miles south of Midway, made the old gentleman a prisoner, and without the slightest provocation murdered their victim in the most cowardly and brutal manner.

Mr. Harper was a Union man. This was the only excuse the outlaws had for the perpetration of the inhuman outrage.

It does seem that this Sue Munday is lost to every womanly instinct, her heart wholly corrupted and her nature fiendish, for she rejoices in acts of cold blood and every species of crime.

On Wednesday four guerrillas, captured in Kentucky, were sent, by order of Gen. Burbridge, from the prison at Wilmington, under guard of a file of soldiers, to Mr. Harper's residence, near Midway, and there shot to death in retaliation for the murder committed on Wednesday.

We have not been furnished with the names of the men who were shot.

On the night of October 31st another raid was made on the village of Olmsville, on the Mississippi Branch Railroad, between Russelville and Clarksville. The guerrilla band numbering fifty men, and the several stores of the place were robbed of goods valued at $12,000.

On Wednesday afternoon 25 guerrillas made a dash into Rocky Hill Station, on the Nashville railroad There were two sleeping cars on the track, in one of which an old negro who had both legs broken. They ordered him to get out, but as he could not move quick enough for them, they shot him and set fire to the cars, and burned them with the old negro.

They met Wm. Fox, a private of the 6th Kentucky regiment, and after robbing him, shot him

Lieut. Col. Hammond has been appointed a Brigadier General.

The Proposed Raid on Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Nov. 5.—A letter received this morning from a friendly Canadian dated at Drummondville, near Niagara, gives the particulars of the designated raid on Buffalo, which only failed he says through the promptitude of our authorities.

Two confederate officers, named Monk and Dinnie, had charge of the affair. All the arrangements were completed and they had a hundred men here who had been coming in for a week previous and were scattered about the city in different boarding-houses. At a signal these men were to fire the city by means of Greek fire. Though the plan has failed it is not entirely abandoned, and they swear they will destroy Buffalo.

Captain O. Heuoth, of the 179th New York Vols., has been arrested here and sent to Washington, on the charge of being implicated in the soldier's voting fraud.

The *Express* this morning editorially states that frauds in the soldiers' votes have been discovered in this city.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Provost Marshal General has adopted regulations that in case drafted men desert prior to muster into service, the quota of their respective districts will not be credited, and a supplemental draft will be made where deficiencies occur from that cause.

TREASON IN INDIANA.

SONS OF LIBERTY.

Confessions of a Deputy Grand Commander.

PROPOSED ASSASSINATION OF GOV. MORTON.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 4.

Horace Heffern, Deputy-Grand Commander of the Order of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana, who for some weeks has been on trial here for a participation in a treasonable conspiracy, to-day turned State's evidence, and made a startling revelation of the schemes of the Order. He said that nobody but Democrats had been admitted in the order, or would be if they applied.

He confirmed the previous evidence of the military organization of the Order, and of the appointment of a Major General to command it. Dr. Bowles, one of the accused, was Commander-in-Chief, with a staff, of which Dr. James B. Wilson, recently arrested, was Adjutant General.

He said that a Committee of thirteen was appointed to prepare for an insurrection, and that the insurrection was intended to release the rebel prisoners in the Northwest, arm them from the Government arsenals, overthrow the State Government, kill Gov. Morton, or hold him as a hostage for captured insurrectionists, and then form the Northwest into a separate Confederacy.

He said he was told by Adjutant General Wilson, of Dr. Bowles' staff, that $50,000 had been sent by the rebel agents in Canada into the Northwest, to purchase arms for the Order, and that $200,000 had been left in Indiana, in the hands of Dodd and John C. Walker, State agent. Wilson showed Heffern $4,000 he received from Bowles to buy arms in Washington county.

Heffern further swore that the Committee of Thirteen had appointed ten men to kill Gov. Morton, and a few days since the Governor received a letter, signed by one of the men, declaring that the writer and his associates were sworn to kill him, and would do it. Heffern's revelations astounded the Court, though prepared by the previous evidence for part of it. If Gov. Morton was killed, Dr. Athon, Secretary of State and a member of the Order was to take his place, as provided by law, in case of the death or disability of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Tragedy in Clearfield County.

A United States Officer Murdered by a Deserter.

[From the Clearfield *Raftsman's Journal*, of Nov. 2d.]

On last Friday evening, Colonel Cyrus Butler and Lieutenant David Van Vliet, officers of the United States Government, came to Clearfield to arrest deserters. On Saturday night, 29th October, having reason to believe that the notorious Jo. Lounsberry would be at his house, about three miles north of Clearfield borough, Butler and Van Vliet, went thither. Just as day was breaking, on Sunday morning, Lounsberry came out of the house, and proceeded to the barn, probably for the purpose of feeding his stock. The light was, as yet, too indistinct to admit of his recognition to a certainty; but on his return to the house, all doubts on this score were removed, and the officers at once rapidly approached the house in the hope of preventing his entrance. This they would have succeeded in had it not been for a second door on the rear side of the house, into which Lounsberry rushed, closely pursued by the officers, who called upon him to stop. This demand was, as a matter of course, unheeded, and Lounsberry ran up stairs, followed by Butler and Van Vliet.—The stairway was too narrow to admit of more than one ascending, except by following each other. Butler went up ahead, Van Vliet followed close after. Col. Butler had proceeded nearly to the top of the stairs, when Lousberry fired at him with a rifle, from inside the door, the ball taking effect in the left side of the abdomen of Butler, who at once fired upon Lounsberry with a navy revolver, with what effect was not known.

Lounsberry then rushed out and struck Butler across the head with such force that he broke the gun-stock, and then grappled Lieut. Van Vliet.—In this encounter, the latter dropped his revolver, and struck Lousberry a blow with his fist, knocking him down the stairway. Lounsberry, however, recovered before Van Vliet could get to him, and running out of the back door made good his escape. It is believed that Lounsberry was wounded by one of the shots fired by Col. Butler, as blood was found on the line of his traks.

Col. Butler was brought to this place, on Sunday, when Drs. Wood, Hartswick, Wilson and Spackman examined and dressed his wounds. But all in vain; for on Monday morning, at about 2 o'clock, he died. Thus Lousberry has added to his other violations of law, the horrible crime of murder; for Col. Butler was an officer of the Government, trying to discharge his duty, and that only. He and Lieut. Van Vliet came here *at the request of the Provost Marshal Campbell*, to arrest deserters.

We have endeavored to give the facts of this tragical affair as nearly as we have been able to ascertain them; and we regard the affair as the naturrl result of the teachings of the Copperhead leaders, who refused to extend the aid of either man or money to the Government, and talked of "a free fight, or a free ballot!" The blood of Col. Butler rests heavily upon their shoulders, and it remains to be seen how far they will, in the future, be sustained in this county by the honest and law abiding people.

On Monday morning an inquisition was summoned by Esquire Shugart, which, after eliciting the facts from witnesses called, filled a verdict, setting forth that "the said Cyrus Butler, a regularly appointed Provost Marshal by the Government authorities, in the discharge of his duties, was shot in the belly about three inches above and to the left of the navel," which caused his death.

N. B.—It is rumored here, through what source is best known to those who furnish the information, that Lounsberry received a flesh wound on the lower part of the arm.

THE VAST EXTENT OF THE COUNTRY AND THE DIFFERENCE OF SECTIONAL INTERESTS.

Disunion has been often predicated in the vast extent of the country, and the difference between sectional interests. Thirty years ago, the first was really a firm foundation for a strong argument. In the interim, steam railroads and electric telegraphs have annihilated space. We are nearer now to San Fransisco, in time, and soon will be in space, than we were then to Pittsburg; and the central location of a capital is no longer an object. At no period, much less now, was the second a resting place for reasoning. Grant all these differences between the interests of the sections, is their cost, in cash, at all comparable to the money saved; after war debts are paid off in the era of peace internal as well as external, by the total absence of excise and direct tax for the purposes of National Government? Is nothing due to the mutal inter-exchangeability and inter-adaptedness of the extremely various productions and commodities rendering us a complete world in ourselves? On this principle we should have knots of counties in the several States, and blocks of of houses in the several cities, suites of rooms in the several houses, and bevies of furniture in the several rooms, all separating upon the score of difference of interests.

The true essence of this difference lay more in the inordinate desires of the slaveholders than in the obtained results. The Northerners were and are willing to live well by labor, perchance growing slowly rich in addition; the Southerners not only wanted to live without labor, but to live sumptuously, and grow rich suddenly. All were doing exceedingly well, despite the supposed difference of interests, but those faring best were least satisfied. They had had their warnings. As for a Confederacy, the whole country, as States, had tried that—to its sorrow—for the nine years just after the achievements of independence; and it was to consolidate these toggle-jointed communities into a nation that the Constitution was established. The Southern Confederacy is seen to be exactly like the man who had chiseled upon his tombstone,

"I was well; I would be better;
I took physic; and here I am."

The Copperhead politicians resemble this man's physician. One hearty patient is just dying under the course of treatment, yet they recommend it to another as *invariably* safe.

The Constitution reads: "We the *people*," &c., (not we the *States*, etc.) "do ordain and establish," &c; and at its close provides for its own *binding* effect upon being ratified by the *Conventions* (bodies directly from the people, not *Legislatures*,) of nine States upon the States so receiving it.

Prices in the Richmond Markets.

Deeming it to be the duty of every one in these days of extortion to do what may be done to aid those who are victims to a merciless spirit of greed and gain, I desire to call attention to the fact that some vegetables can be bought at the commission stores for about one-third of the prices demanded at the market house. For instance, Irish potatoes can be bought at $25 per bushel from the merchants, while at the market house $2 to $2 50 per quart is demanded—equal to $64 to $80 per bushel. Sweet potatoes, for which $14 a peck ($56 a bushel) is charged at the markets, can be had of the merhants at $30 a bushel—a difference of $26 on the bushel.—*Cor. Richmond Dispatch.*

TURKEYS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—A scheme has been set on foot in New York to send to our soldiers in Grant's army 50,000 turkeys for their Thanksgiving dinner. The public will be glad of the opportunity to aid in this enterprise, and it is desirable that those contributing turkeys should cook them before they are sent It is also proposed to send to the army 50,000 barrels of apples.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

(Estate of Christopher Wigton, dec'd.)

Letters testamentary, on the estate of Christopher Wigton, late of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated.

JOSEPH DYSART,
SAMUEL WIGTON,
R. B. WIGTON.

Nov. 9, 1864—6t*

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE RESIdence of the subscriber in Juniata township, ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1864, The Following Personal Property, viz:

Two Horses, 2 Colts, two years old next spring, 10 head of Sheep, 1 good two-horse Wagon, Horse gears and Harness, excelsior fanning Mill, Hay by the ton, and corn Fodder by the load, Plows, Harrows and Cultivators, 1 man's riding Saddle, 1 iron Kettle, with a variety of other articles.

At the same time and place D. Corbin will dispose of 1 Stud Horse, four years old this fall, and 1 black three year old Colt.

Terms of Sale made known on day of Sale.

HIRAM RHODES.

Huntingdon, Nov. 2, '64, 1t.

A SCHOOL MAGAZINE FREE!

CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR---VOL. IX---1865.

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR,

Readings, Dialogues, Speeches, Music, Poems, Mathematics, Grammar, Enigmas, Rebuses, &c.

THE Publisher of this popular DAY SCHOOL MONTHLY, in order to reach all parts of the country, will send the VISITOR ONE YEAR FREE to ONE person (who will act as agent,) at any Post Office in the United States.

Address, with five cents, for particulars,

J. W. DAUGHADAY, Publisher,
1308 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 9—3t

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY Medical Society will hold its regular meeting in the borough of Huntingdon, on Thursday Nov. 17, at 2 P. M.

J. F. CAMPBELL, *Secretary.*

HOTEL FOR RENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for rent the desirable Hotel property, known as the "AUGHWICK HOUSE," situate in Newton Hamilton, Mifflin county, Pa.



The main building is a three-story brick with a two-story frame Eating Department attached. Rent to commence immediately.

THOMAS ROGERS.
FRANKLIN GREGG,
OLIVER TEMPLE,
Trustees.

or W. F. VANZANDT.

Box 29, Newton Hamilton, Mifflin Co., Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Sale on the farm of the Hon. George Taylor, one mile from Huntingdon,

On Saturday, November 19th inst.,

The Following Personal Property viz:

Four head of Horses, 1 Colt, rising three years old, 5 milch Cows, 6 head of young Cattle, 1 Durham Bull, 29 head of choice Southdown Sheep, 1 Breeding Sow, 9 Shoats, Horse Gears, Tug Harness, Plow Gears, Thrashing Machine, Fanning Mill, Cutting Box, 1 Cider Mill, 1 Wagon, 1 Hack, 1 Sled, Plows and Harrows, of all descriptions, Hay Rake, Rakes, Forks and Shovels, 1 Stove, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., when terms of Sale will be made known by

TAYLOR & BRICKER.

Nov. 9, 1t

SHORTENING THE ROUTE.—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad propose to make a survey of a route from Tyrone to near Blairsville, by which the great tunnel on the mountain will be avoided, and several miles saved in the distance between the points named. The reason for this movement is said to be an apprehension that the tunnel may cave in.

How the Late Fraud Was Discovered.

The late New York election fraud was detected by accident. The Baltimore *American* tells how in the following paragraph: "A delay occurring in the receipt of these proxies of votes in some of these counties of New York, an agent of the Union Central Committee of Clinton county was dispatched to this city to look after the matter, and distribute tickets among the soldiers in camp and hospital. The gentlemen whom we will call Jones for the time, found that something was wrong in the voting, and that among other things, the oath necessary to the power of attorney was not being administered. He proceeded to the office of Govenor Seymour's Commissioner, M. J. Ferry, No. 85 West Fayette street, asserting his views, and representing himselt as a New Yorker, told him that he thought the Democrats were not doing enough in the way of securing votes. Mr. Ferry replied that that they were doing a great deal more than he (Jones) was aware of, and desired to know if he had a commission from Gov. Seymour. Jones replied that he had not, but that he had been appointed as agent on the part of the county. He was then informed that if he had a list of the soldiers from his county it was unnecessary for him to proceed any further on his mission, as the vote could all be made out in this city. Jones responded that this would be accompanied with considerable trouble, and was met with the reply that the agency had a "nigger who signed all the powers of attorney."

"The intelligent contraband, laboring earnestly for the cause of McClellan and Seymour, Vallandingham and Ben Wood, was seen seated at a desk, busily engaged signing votes in the interest of the peace-at-any-terms party. Mr. Jones' attention was called from the 'nigger' to a large blank book, with the remark that 'that record book contains 2,000 names of men who have been in the hospital once' where they are now, or whether dead or alive, I do not know, but they are all good for a democratic vote. As Mr. Jones was about to depart from the office he was urgently requsted to help in the work by the Commissioner, and being fully impressed with the rottenness and fraud of the entire arrangement, he consented. Major General Wallace was apprised of the facts of the case, and with his usual promptness at once set to work to bring matters to a conclusion. Mr. Jones was assigned by the agent of Governor Seymour to the work of filling up blank votes, and was excused from doctoring up his own county on the plea that his writing might be known by some of the supervisors of the election returns, when they were opened."

Particulars of the Capture of the Pirate "Florida."

BOSTON, Nov. 7

The following is a brief account of the circumstances of the capture of the pirate Florida:

She arrived at Bahia Bay of San Salvador, on the night of the 7th ult. Captain Collins having held a consultation with his officers determined to sink the Florida in Port.

Accordingly about three o'clock the cables were slipped, and the Wachusett steamed for the Florida, hitting her on the quarter without doing her any great injury.

Capt. Collins now called out to those on board the pirate to surrender or he would sink her. This demand was replied to by the First Lieutenant—"under the circumstances I surrender."

A Howzer was now made fast, the cable slipped and the Florida towed to sea.

In the maloe several pistol shots were fired, and accidentally two guns from the Wachusett. Captain Morris and Wolf, of the Florida's crew were ashore on liberty. The Florida was taken completely by surprise. Seventy of her men, it was known being on shore, and the others just coming aboard were asleep and intoxicated.

The blow given the Florida by the Wachusett carried away the mizzen mast and main yard, which fell on the awning preventing any of her crew from geting up from below. So unconsious was the officer of the deck of the intention of the Wachusetts Captain that he sang out "you will run into us if you dont take care?" at the same time calling for a light. Twelve officers and fifty-eight men of the Florida were captured. The Wachusetts and Florida were to leave on the 2d inst.

BREECH-LOADERS AT LAST.—A portion of our armies are to be supplied with breech-loading rifles at once, or at least as soon as the weapons can be manufactured. The Burnside Rifle Co., of Providence, Rhode Island, have contracted to furnish 35,000 breech-loaders of the Spencer pattern, and are now making extensive alterations in their works, for the purpose of delivering them as soon as possible.

From the well-known efficiency of the weapons, and of good breech-loading small arms in general, we may look for excellent results. Although breech-loading artillery has never proved itself of much value, small arms on the same principle have repeatedly given proof of their utility, and their story is well told by the terse telegraphic reports of correspondents, who give regiments armed with breech-loading weapons the credit of repulsing twice their numbers when assaulted, or of putting them to flight when attacking on the offensive.

This action on the part of the Government in making this contract is highly commendable, but had it occurred earlier in the war we should have been spared many disasters.

The English Government has taken a contrary course. Recognizing the efficiency of the breech-loading principle it has issued orders through Lord de Grey, for proposals to alter the Enfield rifle into a breech-loading weapon, at an expense not to exceed five dollars per gun. The Enfield rifle is the Springfield musket we use, and the results will probably be to spoil both weapons—to ruin a good rifle and make a poor breech-loader. Our Government has taken the wisest course and are on the safe side, for the record of the Spencer rifle is already made, and, not to perpetrate a witticism, will now be repeated.—*Scientific American, Oct. 29.*

The Horrors of a Rebel Prison.

The Erie *Dispatch* publishes the following letter of a soldier, which reveals a new feature in the horrors of Rebel prisons:

IN CAMP AT ATLANTA, GA.,
September, 24, 1864.

Dear Brother: I am as well as can be expected after being a prisoner two months and having nothing to eat. I was exchanged the 22d of this month, and O! what a happy day it was to me to get back where I could get something to eat. I tell you I would rather be shot dead than to be taken again. It is an awful place. Our men are starving to death and are so hungry that they almost eat one another up. They don't think anything of cutting a man's throat for his rations that he draws for a day, and that is only a half pint of corn meal ground up, cob and all. It is worse *than we feed to our hogs* at home, and about two mouthfuls of meat for a days rations. There were about one hundred and sixty dying per day when I left the prison, the 26th of this month. We had to form a police to keep the men from murdering one another. We hung six men in one day for murder and found men where they had murdered them and cut them up and buried them in their tent.

O! brother, I can't find words bad enough to explain the place to you, but I have thought, if there was such a place as hell on earth, that was one of them, for some were praying, others *preaching and others damning them* for making a noise. Some were dying, others cursing their Maker—some murdering, others gambling—some stealing, and others calling for God to help them, and others calling for some one to come and pray for them.

Such a place I never want to see again as long as I live. * * * I am so weak that I can't write long at a time. * * * Yours truly.

Semmes Again Afloat.

The last European steamer brings news that the pirate Semmes is again at sea, *in command of a swift and* strong steamer named the Ranger. The Liverpool correspondent of the London *Daily News* says; "Captain Semmes, of whom since the sinking of the Alabama we have heard so little, and that little so erroneous, sailed from the Mersey on Sunday last (October 9th.) on board the bark Laurel, under the command of Captain S. F. Ramsey. The destination of the Laurel is rather mysterious at present; but, as far as the customs bill of entry shows, the vessel has certainly cleared for ports where Confederate proclivities predominate, viz: Nassau, Havana and Matamoras. Her cargo is of such a mixed nature that no belligerent State would have the slightest doubt as to its usefulness. It consists of some large guns, small arms, shoes, leather in bulk, ammunition, clothes, blankets, drugs, &c. But the Laurel must not be supposed to be intended for a cruiser; she is merely a tender, and carries out to a certain latitude guns and ammunition for a new screw steamer, of which Captain Semmes is to take command. This vessel is supposed to be a new screw steamer which was lying at Madeira on the 3d instant, and was there known under the name of the Ranger. The Ranger is large and very swift. To show that Captain Semmes does not go unattended, we may here state that he took with him on board the Laurel eight officers and *one hundred men, most of* whome served with him on board the Alabama.

THE CAMELS ARE COMING.—A Southampton paper gives this account of the shipping of a female camel and her young one, which lately arrived there to be sent to New York by the Bremen steamer New York:

"They were accompanied by an Arab keeper. By no contrivances could the older camel be induced to cross the gangway from the dock to ship, although the Arab tried by blows and by coaxing with a bag of oats to get her on board. The young camel—about the size of a pony and covered with beautifully soft silky hair—stuck to his dam. As the tide was about to ebb *the pilot on board the ship became* impatient, and called out "Have the animals shipped." A number of the German passengers on board the New York rushed on shore, and amidst shouts of laughter took the young camel up in their arms and carried him bodily on the steamer, and the ship was obliged to leave the side of the dock immediately, leaving the she camel behind. The young camel began to cry in the most pitiful manner on being separated from his dam, and the latter hearing the cries moaned distressingly; her eyes were moistened with tears, and her head was slowly and solemnly moving to and fro, looking for her young one. At length she was put into a horse box and slung on board a steam-tug and taken out to the New York, which waited in the stream for her."

MCCLELLAN HAS RESIGNED.—It is stated that McClellan sent in his resignation as Major General, to the President. *It is time for him to do so,* as any man who can be made a tool of by the traitors is not the man to have any command under our Government; He must go down with the company he has kept.

THE LAST RALLY.—The Union men had a fine meeting in the Court House on Monday evening. Graffus Miller occupied the chair, and the meeting was ably addressed by Rev. J. C. Clarkson, John Scott and A. W. Benedict.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.—From a speech of Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, we learn that up till Oct. 1st, 120,000 men had been furnished as volunteers to fill quotas under the call for 500,000 men, and that the draft has been successfully made throughout the country. Its completion is reliably expected to turnish all the men needed to close the war. There are now in service about 145,000 colored troops.

DON'T LIKE THE PILL.—Notwithstanding our Union commanders in the field can give the rebel sympathizers in our midst a bitter dose when they achieve a victory, yet the glorious returns that from time to time reach us in relation to the Presidential contest have produced such an effect upon the above mentioned class that they cannot, like free and fearless Americans, show their faces in an honest community, but, like the skulking criminal they approach those less interested and inquire the "news from Maine." "Treason must go down," is the verdict of the people.

From the Shenandoah Valley.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

The Herald's dispatch from Sheridan's army dated the 8th, states that Sheridan has received information that the rebels intend immediately to assume the offensive. Ewell has suppperseded Early.

The Defeat of Price in Missouri

ST. LOUIS Nov. 7.

A dispatch from General Blunt, dated at Neosho, Mo., Oct. 30th, says that on the 28th he came up with Price at Newtonia, and after a severe fight of three or four hours, drove the enemy from the field in confusion, with a loss of over two hundred, including two Colonels. Our total loss was about 120. The Federal troops consisted of Ford's and Jennison's Brigades, of Blunt's Division. The enemy was fully 10,000 strong.

Price is retreating towards Carr ville, and will be vigorously pursued. He is reported still to have large trains, and about ten thousand unarmed conscripts, but this is quite doubtful.

About 620 rebel prisoners captured from Price arrived yesterday, and others are to come.

OBITUARY.

Died at his residence near Huntingdon, on Monday morning the 24th October, 1864, of Paralysis, DAVID MILLER, aged 59 years.

The deceased was an old and respectable resident of Huntingdon and vicinity for many years, was highly respected and esteemed for his upright and highly moral character. For many years before his [illegible]th he was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcop[illegible] Church, in which faith he received the consoling comforts [illegible] a christian life and death; putting his faith in the "Roc[illegible] that was higher than he" he peaceably sank to rest in [illegible]e bosom of that dear Master he so loved to serve and pra[illegible]se in life; to rise in the morning of the righteous and receive the wel[illegible]come plaudit of "well done good and faithful servant enter the joys prepared for the pure in heart, even from the foundation of the earth." Peace to his ashes and respect to his memory.

A. L. G.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD.					EASTWARD		
MAIL.	PG. & ERIE EXPRESS.	EMIGRANT TRAIN.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EXPRESS.	FAST MAIL.	HARR'G. ACCOMMODATION.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	4 07	12 10		N. Hamilton,	8 22		2 49
5 25	4 15	12 20		Mt. Union,	8 14	10 01	2 40
5 35	4 25	12 34		Mapleton,			2 30
5 43	4 34	12 44		Mill Creek,	7 57	9 46	2 23
5 59	4 49	1 05	6 20	Huntingdon,	7 46	9 36	2 10
6 15	5 05	1 2[illegible]		Petersburg,	7 31	9 20	1 52
6 23		1 30		Barree,			1 44
6 31	5 21	1 51		Spruce Creek,	7 17	9 07	1 37
6 49		2 13		Birmingham,			1 20
6 58	5 48	2 24		Tyrone,	6 54	8 44	1 10
7 08	5 58	2 41		Tipton,	6 44		12 58
7 14		2 49		Fostoria,			12 52
7 19	6 09	2 57		Bell's Mills,	6 35	8 25	12 47
7 40	6 30	3 41	7 55	Altoona,	6 20	8 10	12 30
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 40 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 05 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 20 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 30 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP

RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday Nov. 9, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. NORTHWARD TRAINS.

Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Morn'g P. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 25	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 12 47	AR 6 25
6 00	8 20	McConnellstown,	12 12	6 00
6 14	8 28	Pleasant Grove,	11 58	5 52
6 43	8 44	Marklesburg,	11 30	5 40
7 07	9 00	Coffee Run,	LE 11 06 AR 11 01	5 27 5 20
7 19	9 08	Rough & Ready,	10 49	5 03
7 40	9 21	Cove,	10 31	[illegible]
7 46	9 25	Fisher's Summit,	10 25	LE 4 50
AR 8 10	AR 9 40 LE 9 55	Saxton,	LE 10 00	AR 4 40
	10 15	Riddlesburg,		4 19
	10 23	Hopewell,		4 21
	10 39	Piper's Run,		3 55
	10 00	Hamilton,		3 36
	11 12	Bloody Run,		3 24
	AR 11 15	Mount Dallas,		LE 3 20

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 10 00	Saxton,	AR 9 40
	10 15	Coalmont,	9 25
	10 20	Crawford,	9 15
	AR 10 30	Dudley,	LE 9 10
		Broad Top City,	

Huntingdon, Nov. 9, 1864. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY, 14TH DAY of NOVEMBER, 1864, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

Two lots of ground situate in the borough of Orbisonia, adjoining a lot of Jacob Garret on the east, the public road or street on the north, Thomas E. Orbison on the south, having a frame house with four rooms on the first floor, and eleven rooms on the second floor—a frame stable and other out buildings thereon erected.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Nancy Jane McKelvey.

Also—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to 60 acres of land, more or less, situate in Springfield township, Huntingdon county, Pa., adjoining lands of Benjamin Ramsey, John Norris, David Wible, John Madden, Wm. Wible, and Enoch Chilcott, having thereon erected two log houses, one log barn, one log stable, and other out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Ramsey.

Also—Seventy-two acres of land in Shirley township, with a log house and log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jacob Riple on the south, Riple on the west, and George Clymans on the east.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Young.

Notice to Purchasers.—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Monday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Saturday.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Oct. 26, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Nov. 9.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$10.75@11,25
Common and Superfine	$10,25@
Rye Flour	$9,00
Corn Meal	℔ bl $8,00
Extra White Wheat	$2,75@2,85
Fair and Prime Red	$2,50@2,60
Rye	$1,72
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,75
Oats	88
Barley	℔ bu $2,00
Cloverseed, ℔ 64 lbs	$10,50
Timothy	$6.75
Flaxseed	$3,25
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ℔bbl	$12,00
Extra do ℔ cwt	6,00
White Wheat	2,25
Red Wheat	2,25
Rye	1,05
Corn	1,60
Oats	.75
Cloverseed	10.00
Flaxseed	2.25
Dried Apples	1,75
Butter	.35
Eggs	.20
Lard	.25
Ham	.25
Shoulder	.20
Sides	.20
Tallow	.12

STRAY HOG. Came to the residence of Amos Smith, in Union township, about the middle of September last, a White Hog with black spot on right hip, and left ear off, supposed to weigh about 275 pounds. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

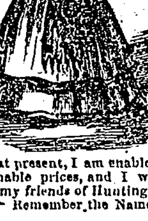
Nov. 2, 1864. AMOS SMITH.

HENRY HARPER, No 520 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA, has a large stock of

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,
Superior plated TEA SETS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

Oct. 12, '64. 4m.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.



JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street
above 7th.,
PHILADELPHIA.

I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of *FANCY FURS* for LADYS' and GENTLEMEN'S. WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

As my Furs was purchased when Gold was at a much lower premium than at present, I am enabled to dispose of them at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Huntingdon county and vicinity.

Remember the Name, Number and Street!

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street, above 7th, South side.
PHILADELPHIA.

I HAVE NO PARTNER, NOR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN PHILADELPHIA!

Sept. 7, '64. 5m.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE

OF REAL ESTATE, NEAR HUNTINGDON PENNA

IN pursuance of orders of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, will be offered for sale at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on

SATURDAY, 12TH OF NOVEMBER,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the tracts of land hereinafter described, situated chiefly in Walker township, said county, being the unsold and unaccepted portions of the real estate of Hon. John Kerr, late of said township, deceased, to wit:

All that tract of land marked E in the diagram to the writ of partition of valuation annexed 214 acres, 87 perches, 100 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, the uncleared portion is heavily timbered, principally white oak, and yellow pine, no buildings thereon.

Also—the tract marked F in said diagram, containing 179 acres, 124 perches, with a dwelling house and barn thereon erected; about 80 acres of this tract are cleared and under cultivation and the residue heavily timbered; Crooked Creek running through this tract furnishes a good water power, by means of which the valuable timber on this tract could be speedily converted into money. Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad also passes through this tract; the portion under cultivation produces excellent crops and the whole offers rare advantages for realizing a large profit on the amount invested; this tract is situated within 1½ miles of Huntingdon borough.

Four tracts of Woodland containing severally, 119 acres—87 acres 147 perches—148 acres 83 perches. There is a fine lime kiln and lime stone quarry on last tract. Another containing 117 acres 147 perches.

Attendance will be given by

Nov. 2d, 1864. DAVID S. KERR, Trustee.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 13th day of Aug. A. D. 1864, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 14th day) of Nov. next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it *shall be just, and that all Justices* of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 17th of Oct., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the 88th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 13th day of August, 1864. I am commanded to make public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that *a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House* in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 21st day) of Nov., A. D., 1864, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

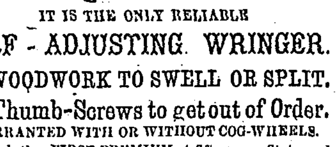
Dated at Huntingdon, the 17th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and the 88th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, Oct. 19, '64.

PUTNAM

CLOTHES WRINGER.



IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF - ADJUSTING. WRINGER.

NO WOODWORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order.

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

Energetic agents can make from 3 to 10 Dollars per day. No. 2, $6,50 No. 1, $7,50. No. F, $8,50. No. A, $9,50.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,

No. 13, Platt Street, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.

S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:—

That Iron well galvanized will not rust;

That a simple machine is better than a complicated one

That a wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient;

That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;

That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split;

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;

That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog wheels will not tear the clothes;

That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;

That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named;

That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;

That it will wring a Thread or a Bed Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co:

GENTLEMEN: I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman st.
New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

HON. HORACE GREELEY.

July 13, 1864.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Estate of Rosanna McLaughlin, Dec'd.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 12th November, 1864,

AT 1 O'CLOCK, ON SAID DAY, THE FOLLOWING REAL ESTATE, viz:

Those two certain lots of ground in the borough of Alexandria, being contiguous with each other and numbers 6 and 7 *in the recorded plan of said borough;* each lot fronting sixty feet on the main street of said borough, and extending back at right angles thereto two hundred feet to the Juniata river, and adjoining lot of Cyrus Wilson on the west of Lot No. 8, and a lot of Carrons Patterson on the east of Lot No. 7.

On one of said lots is erected a two-story frame and plastered dwelling house and frame stable, and on the other a two-story plastered dwelling house

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money in hand and the balance in one year with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgment of the purchaser.

October 13, 1864. GEORGE C. BUCHER, *Trustee.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D. 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for "approval by the Court" on Monday, the 14th of November, A. D. 1864.

1. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattles which were of William Crotsley, deceased, set apart to his widow, Christiana Crotsley.
2. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Jacob Baker, late of Springfield township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Baker.
3. The inventory &c., of the goods and chattles which were of John B. McIlroy, deceased, set apart to his widow, Sarah McIlroy.
4. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and *chattles which were of Alexander Allison, late of Henderson* township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Jane Allison.
5. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattles which were of Thomas F. Stewart, late of West township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Stewart.
6. The inventory of the goods and chattles which were of Robert Hood, late of Penn township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Hood.
7. The inventory of the goods and chattles which were of Alexander Bell, late of Barree township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Elizabeth Bell.
8. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattles which were of Adam Stone, late of Hopewell township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Elizabeth Stone.
9. The goods &c., which were of Thomas Whittaker, late of Porter township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Catharine Whittaker.
10. The goods and chattles which were of Joshua Green, late of Barree township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Green.

Oct. 12, 1864. DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Clerk.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 14th day of November next, (1864,) to wit:

1. *The Administration on account of Benjamin L.* Neff, acting Executor of the last will of John Neff, late of West township, deceased.
2. The supplemental account of Robert G. McNeal, Trustee to sell the Real estate of Jacob H. Miller, late of Union township, deceased.
3. The supplemental account of R. G. McNeal, acting Administrator of Jacob H. Miller, late of Union township, deceased.
4. The account of Daniel Teague, Administrator *de bonis non,* of David Graham, late of Dublin township, deceased.
5. The account of Livingston Robb, guardian of J. Easton, Wm. Wilson and Mary Alice Robb, minor children of Wm. D. Robb, deceased. Final so far as the said J. Easton & Wm. Wilson are concerned.
6. The Administration account of John Ridenour, Executor of the last will of John Ridenour, deceased, as filed by William E. Corbin, Administrator of the said John Ridenour, Executor as aforesaid, who died without filing an account of his Administration.
7. Administration account of William E. Corbin and Elizabeth Ridenour, Administrator's of John Ridenour, late of Juniata township, Huntingdon county, deceased.
8. The final account of Nicholas Cresswell, guardian of Francis Augustus Stewart, and Henrietta Jane Stewart, minor children of Anthony J. Stewart, late of Morris township, Huntingdon county, deceased.
9. Administration account of James Johnston, Administrator of Nicholas Decker, late of Juniata township, deceased.
10. The partial, and also the final accounts of David Barrick, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of William Myton, late of West township, deceased.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.

Register's Office, Hunt. Oct. 10, 1864.

VALUABLE MINERAL ORE RIGHT AT *ORPHANS' COURT SALE.*

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the following described Mineral Ore Right, will be exposed at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Thursday, 10th November next,

a part of the Real Estate of ISAAC FISHER, dec'd.

Mineral Ore Right in a tract of land containing one hundred and seventy five acres, more or less, adjoining the Juniata River and the Turnpike road, and bounded by lands formerly of one Wertz, lands formerly belonging to the Kelly family, Vandevander's and Jack's Mountain, being formerly the property of Absalom Plowman, and situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county.

ALSO.—The Mineral Ore Right in two tracts of land, situate in Union township, Huntingdon county; one called the "Mountain Survey," and the other called "the House-Tract" adjoining each other, being both now lately in the possession and ownership of Moses Swoope.

TERMS OF SALE.—Purchase money to be paid on confirmation of Sale.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL,
Adm'r., of Isaac Fisher, dec'd.

Oct. 10, '64. ts.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of Robert McCall, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary, on the estate of Robert McCall, late of Penn tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated.

ANTHONY FORSHEY,
JAMES McCALL,
Executors.

Sept. 21, '64. 6t.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

april19,1864-tf. J. S. MAGUIRE, RACHEL MAGUIRE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE IN PENN TOWNSHIP,

About one half mile from Marklesburg Station, on the Huntingdon & Broad Top R. R., containing over

TWO HUNDRED ACRES.

About one-half clear and in cultivation; 30 or 40 acres of which is good meadow land, has an apple orchard and other fruit trees. A good dwelling house and bank barn is erected thereon. James Creek runs through it, and has a good water power; it is a good situation for a tannery. Rock oak bark being plenty and convenient. Is in a good community, with mills, stores, school houses and churches.

Terms of sale made satisfactory.

WM. B. ZEIGLER.

Huntingdon, Aug. 31, '64.

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. *All pumps warranted.*

Aug. 3 '64.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made. R. ALLISON MILLER,

Sep16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

April 13, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Ellen O. Logan, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Ellen O. Logan, late of Shirley tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

EDWARD ZUERNER, Adm'r.

Oct. 5, '64. 6t.

MRS. L. A. HAMER,

ON MIFFLIN STREET,

Informs the Ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity that she has again commenced the milinery business and is prepared to do all kinds of work to order, at prices to please all. Her old customers, and all others, are requested to give her a call.

Huntingdon, Oct. 12, '64.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT,
J. SEWELL STEWART.

July 20, 1864.

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1862.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1864.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

THE undersigned having purchased from T. Newell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of E. O. COLDER & CO., and old customers and the public generally are informed that all orders will receive prompt attention. E. O. COLDER & CO.

ap27,1864.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM. W. P. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE subscribers inform the public generally, that they have leased from Mr. Benjamin Graffus his tin shop, in the borough of Huntingdon, where they intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

which they will sell wholesale and retail.

Spouting and Tin Roofing done on short notice.

They will also keep on hand a general assortment of Pittsburg and Philadelphia

Gas Consuming Cook and Parlor Stoves

Odd plates furnished for stoves; Fire Brick, &c., Copper, Brass and Iron Kettles on hand. Extra Stove Polish, Stove Brushes, &c.

Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, and Rags, taken *in exchange.*

april19-6m. W. S. WALKER & BRO.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

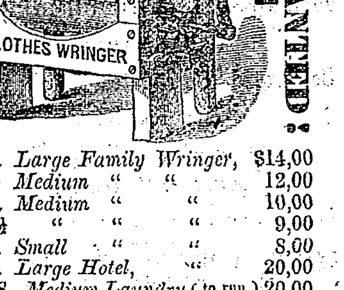
JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Apl 13, 1864

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!



No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer,*	$14,00
No. 1½	*Medium* " "	12,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	10,00
No. 2½	" " "	9,00
No. 3.	*Small* " "	8,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel,* "	20,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* { to run steam or hand. }	20,00
No. 22.	*Large* "	30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

J. A. Brown, is Agent for Huntingdon, Pa.

July 27, 1864.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

Feb.,1864

STRAY YOUNG CATTLE.

A RED AND WHITE SPOTTED Bull supposed to be a year old last spring, and a black heifer with a little white on the belly, about the *same age, came to the premises* of the subscriber in June and August last. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN DOPP,
Walker township.

Oct. 17, 1864.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.

HAVING returned from the army, will resume the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, at his old residence on Hill street.

Huntingdon, Aug., 24, '64.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Michael Hawn, dec'd.

Letters of administration, on the estate of Michael Hawn, late of Brady tp., Huntingdon county dec'd; having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEO. HAWN, Adm'r.

Oct. 10, '64. 6t.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Cholic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatirrhea, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog, Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers and other diseases of the Feet, Legs and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
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ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United tates and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELL, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
AMUEL L. BREES E,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice without exception.
WILKINSON, TETON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHE, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED, PROBT & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.
GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John treet, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

1864. CLOTHING. 1864.

H. ROMAN.

NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon April 27 '64.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN,
April 27, '64.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been hereto fore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

New Goods received daily.
ap16.1864 SIMON COHN.

NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

NOW BARGAINS FOR

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We repectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.
Marklesburg, May 11, 1864.

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.
Huntingdon, April 13 1864.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

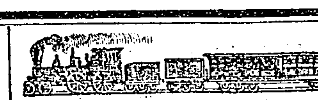
Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon pril 27 '64.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
lat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

FLANNELS, WOOL PLADS, CASSimeres, Clothes, Kentucky Jeans, &c., at
Sept. 7, '64, 4t. LLOYD & HENRY.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD.					EASTWARD		
MAIL,	FAST LINE.	PHILADA. EXPRESS.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST MAIL.	THROUGH ACCOMMODATION.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M
4 52	......	......	......	N. Hamilton,	......	......	1 43
5 00	......	......	5 21	Mt. Union,...	11 26	9 58	1 35
5 10	......	......	......	Mapleton,....	......	......	1 25
5 15	......	......	......	Mill Creek,...	......	9 43	1 18
5 29	7 05	7 39	5 49	Huntingdon,...	11 01	9 32	1 07
5 41	......	......	6 03	Petersburg,...	10 47	9 18	12 52
5 52	......	......	......	Barree,......	......	......	12 41
5 58	......	......	6 17	SpruceCreek,..	10 35	9 05	12 38
6 13	......	......	......	Birmingham,	......	......	12 23
6 22	......	......	6 41	Tyrone,.......	10 13	8 43	12 15
6 32	......	......	6 51	Tipton,......	......	......	12 05
6 37	......	......	......	Fostoria,.....	......	......	12 00
6 42	......	......	7 00	Bell's Mills,..	9 54	8 24	11 56
6 00	8 20	8 30	7 15	Altoona,.....	9 40	8 10	11 40
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 36 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 30 A. M. and arrives at Huntingdon, 11 25 A M

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, May 23, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. DOWN TRAINS.

Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 30	Huntingdon,	AR 10 45	AR 6 20
6 00	7 50	McConnellstown,	10 24	6 0
6 08	7 58	Pleasant Grove,	10 16	5 52
6 24	8 14	Marklesburg,	10 00	5 40
6 38	8 28	Coffee Run,	9 42	5 26
6 45	8 35	Rough & Ready,	9 35	5 20
6 56	8 46	Cove,	9 23	5 08
7 00	8 50	Fisher's Summit	9 20	5 0
AR 7 15	AR 9 05	Saxton,	LE 9 05	LE 0
LE 7 25	LE 9 20		AR 8 50	AR 4 40
7 45	9 40	Riddlesburg,	8 33	4 10
7 53	9 48	Hopewell,	8 26	4 21
		BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.		
8 09	10 04	Piper's Run,	8 13	6 22
8 34	10 29	Hamilton,	7 42	6 02
8 49	10 44	Bloody Run,	7 28	5 48
AR 8 53	AR 10 48	Mount Dallas,	LE 7 25	LE 5 45
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE 7 25	LE 9 25	Saxton,	AR 8 00	AR 6 30
7 40	9 40	Coalmont,	7 45	6 15
7 45	9 45	Crawford,	7 35	6 05
AR 7 55	AR 9 55	Dudley,	LE 7 30	LE 6 00
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon, May 23, 1864. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 6.30 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 1.45 the same day.

A special Accommodation Passenger train leaves READING at 7.15 A. M., and returns from Harrisburg at 5 P. M. Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P.M

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH, without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.10 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.
G. A. NICOLLS,
May. 2, 1864. *General Superintendent.*

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN,—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are for on reasonable terms for cash or produce.
Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,

Wholesale and Retail

PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,

1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

Your patronage is solicited.
April 18, 1864-1y.

AT THE

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.

—NOW OPEN—

Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
April 13, 1864.

Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle,

FINE CUTLERY,

And Sporting Apparatus generally.

Rods, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Baits, Flies, Hooks, Nets, Foils, Gloves, Masks, Billies, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and for sale, Wholesale and retail at JOHN KRIDERS,
Sportsmen's Depot,
Mch2,1864-6m.] N. E. Cor. 2d & Walnut, Philada.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.
August 12, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

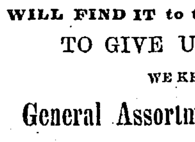
NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

GOODS SOLD

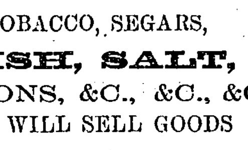
At Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVE REMOVED
From their place of business, on Hill Street,
TO THEIR NEW BUILDING
On RAILROAD STREET, near the Jackson House,
Where they intend doing
A WHOLESALE BUSINESS.
MERCHANTS AND OTHERS,
Who buy goods by the piece or package,
WILL FIND IT to their ADVANTAGE
TO GIVE US A CALL.
WE KEEP A
General Assortment of GOODS,
Such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
FISH, SALT,
NOTIONS, &C., &C., &C.
WE WILL SELL GOODS
AT THE LOWEST
PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES
A. B CUNNINGHAM & CO
Huntingdon, Mch 9, 1864.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.



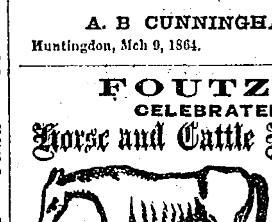
These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.



In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

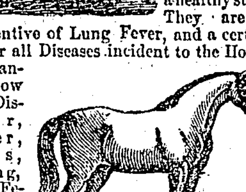
The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.



The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.



In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY
S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,
AT THEIR
WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.
For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.
It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.
It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.
It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.
It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.
It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.
It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.
It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.
It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.
It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.
It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.
It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Sto

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July. JAMES CLARKE.
July 7th, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY
OF
Handsome and Useful Articles,
Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa. WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1864. THE 1864.

LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

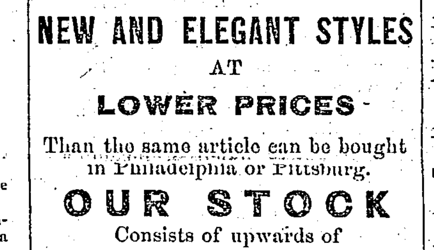
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

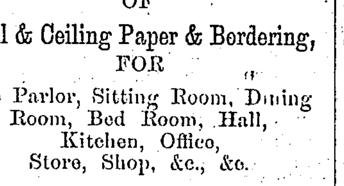
OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.



WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.



BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

BIRNBAUM'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
ON HILL STREET,
A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.
CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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